[0015] Quaternary onium salt as component (C) can be represented by the following general formula, and quaternary phosphonium salts can be preferably used:

$$(R_1R_2R_3R_4N)^+X^- \text{ or } (R_1R_2R_3R_4P)^+X^-$$

where R_1 to R_4 are each an altyl group having 1 to 25 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group, an aryl group, an alkylaryl group, an aralkyl group or a polyoxyalkylene group, or two or three of which may form a heterocyclic structure together with N or P; and X^- is an anion such as Cl^- Br^-, I^-, HSO_4^-, $H_2PO_4^-$, $RCOO^-$, $ROSO_2^-$, RSO^-, $ROPO2H^-$, CO_3^-, etc.

[0016] Specifically, it includes quaternary ammonium salts such as tetra-butylammonium bromide, tetrabutylammonium chloride, tetrabutyl-ammonium iodide, tetraethylammonium bromide, tetraethylammonium chloride, tetraethylammonium iodide, n-dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide, octa-decyltrimethylammonium bromide, trimethylbenzyl-ammonium bromide, cetyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride, cetyl-pyridinium bromide, cetyl-pyridinium sulfate, tetraethylammonium acetate, trimethylbenzylammonium benzoate, trimethylbenzylammonium borate, 5-benzyl-1,5-diaza-bicyclo-[4,3,0]-5-nonenium chloride, 5-benzyl-1,5-diazabicyclo[4,3,0]-5-nonenium tetrafluoroborate, etc.; quaternary phosphonium salts such as tetraphenyl-phosphonium chloride, benzyl-triphenylphosphonium bromide, benzyl-triphenylphosphonium chloride, triphenylmethoxymethylphosphonium chloride, triphenyhnethylcarbonyl-methylphosphonium chloride, triphenylethoxycarbonylmethylphosphonium chloride, trioctylbenzylphosphonium chloride, trioctylmethylphosphonium chloride, trioctylethylphosphonium acetate, tetraoctylphosphonium chloride, trioctylethylphosphonium dimethylphosphate, etc.

[0017] About 0.1 to about 10 parts by weight, preferably about 0.1 to about 5 parts by weight, of the quaternary onium salt is used on the basis of 100 parts by weight of the halogen-containing acrylic elastomer. Below about 0.5 parts by weight the progress of vulcanization will be considerably retarded, whereas above about 10 parts by weight the vulcanization rate is too much accelerated, resulting in deterioration of scorch stability.

[0018] The hydrotalcite for use as Component (D) can be represented by the following general formula:

$$Mg_{45}Al_2(OH)_{13}CO_3{\cdot}3.5H_2O$$

and any one of synthetic hydrotalcites subjected to surface treatment or not, removal of water of crystallization, firing, etc. and those of natural origin such as products of Russion Ural district, Norwegian Snarm district, etc. can be used. Practically, commercially available products such as DHT-4A, DHT-4A-2, KW-2000, etc. (all of which are trademarks of products made by Kyowa Kagaku KK, Japan) can be used directly.

[0019] These hydrotalcites are inorganic anion exchangers, where CO_3 parts within the structure are substituted with halogen ions, etc. to inactivate halogen. For example, in case of chlorine ions, the reaction proceeds as follows:

$$Mg_{45}Al_2(OH)_{13}CO3{\cdot}3.5H_2O+2HCl\rightarrow$$
$$Mg_{45}Al_2(OH)_{13}Cl_2{\cdot}mH_2O+CO_2$$

the trapped chlorine is not released till about 450° C. or higher and thus can be normally kept completely inactive. Metal oxides of ordinary use, for example, MgO, are formed into $MgCl_2$ upon trapping of hydrochloric acid, resulting in deterioration of water resistance and metal corrosion, whereas the hydrotalcite can prevent occurrence of such troubles. About 0.5 to about 20 parts by weight, preferably about 1 to about 10 parts by weight, of the hydrotalcite having such effects is used on the basis of 100 parts by weight of the halogen-containing acrylic elastomer. Below about 0.5 parts by weight vulcanization hardly proceeds, whereas above about 20 parts by weight the vulcanization rate is too much accelerated, resulting in deterioration of scorch stability.

[0020] Besides the foregoing essential components, such additives as a filler, a lubricant, a vulcanization retardant, a plasticizer, an antioxidant, etc. can be used upon proper blending. Higher fatty acids such as stearic acid, etc. are usually used as a lubricant, but higher fatty acids inhibit crosslinking in the present composition. Thus, polyhydric alcohol esters of higher fatty acids or higher aliphatic amines are used as a lubricant in an amount of about 0.1 to about 10 parts by weight, preferably about 0.1 to about 5 parts by weight, on the basis of 100 parts by weight of the halogen-containing acrylic elastomer.

[0021] Polyhydric alcohol esters of higher fatty acids for use in the present invention include esters of higher fatty acids having 6 to 30 carbon atoms such as oleic acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, behenic acid, etc. and polyhydric alcohols such as glycol, glycerine, pentaerythritol, etc. The esters can be monoesters, diesters, triesters, tetraesters or mixtures thereof.

[0022] The higher aliphatic amines for use in the present invention include tertiary amines or secondary amines containing at least one higher aliphatic group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms, for example, tertiary amines such as dimethyloctyl-amine, dimethyldecylamine, dimethyllaurylamine, dimethyl-myristylamine, dimethylpalmitylamine, dimethylstearylamine, dimethyl-oleylamine, dilaurylmonomethylamine, trioctylamine, etc. and secondary amines such as dioctylamine, didecylamine, dilaurylamine, dimyristylamine, dipalmityl-amine, distearylamine, etc.

[0023] When about 0.1 to about 10 parts by weight, preferably about 0.1 to about 5 parts by weight, of ureas are further used as a vulcanization retardant on the basis of 100 parts by weight of the halogen-containing acrylic elastomer, much better scorch stability can be obtained.

[0024] The ureas for this purpose include, besides urea and thiourea, their substitution compounds such as N-methyl, N-ethyl, N,N-dimethyl, N,N'-diethyl, N,N-diethyl, N,N'-ethylidene, N-acetyl, N-methyl-N'-acetyl, N,N'-dimethylol, tetramethyl, carbamyl, N-phenyl, N-benzyl, N-ethyl-N'-phenyl, N,N'-diphenyl, N,N-diphenyl, N-benzoyl, tetraphenyl or N,N-dimethyl-N,N'-dichlorophenyl-substituted compounds, and further include carbamoylcarbamidic acid, ethyleneurea, glycolylurea, dimethylparabanic acid, benzimidazolone, 5-methyluracil, etc.

[0025] The composition can be prepared by a tightly closed mixer such as a kneader, Banbury mixer, etc., or by an open mixer such as an open roll, etc., and vulcanized by press vulcanization or vulcanization molding using an injection molding machine at a temperature of about 150° to about 250° C. for about 1 to about 30 minutes. If necessary, oven vulcanization or steam vulcanization can be further